

CHKALOV, I., inzhener-kapitan

Age of the conquest of space. Sov.foto 21 no.5:23 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)
(Photography--Exhibitions)

CHIKALOVA, O., LIPMAN, G.

Stepan Suprun Street. Kryl. rod. 16 no.8f8 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

~~SECRET~~ CIA FRAGA, C.R.

CHIKALOV, Valerii Pavlovich, 1904-1938; CHKALOVA, O.E.; ZALESSKIY, P.Ya.;
BOGDANOV, N.N., redaktor; ZHURAVLEV, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[My life belongs to my country; articles and speeches] Moia
zhizn' prinadlezhit Rodine; stat'i i rechi. Moskva, Izd-vo
DOSAAF, 1954. 182 p. (MLRA 9:2)
(Aeronautics--Flights)

CHKALOVA, O.E.; ZAKHARCHENKO, N., red.; LYASNIKOVA, L., tekhn.red.

[Our Chkalov; reminiscences] Naš Chkalov; sbornik vos-pominanii. Moskva, Molodaia gvardiia, 1963. 302 p.
(MIRA 16:11)
(Chkalov, Valerii Pavlovich, 1904-1938)

L 08784-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW
ACC NR: AT6025834 SOURCE CODE: VR/3206/66/000/001/0097/0105

AUTHOR: Chkalova, O. N. (Engineer)

36

ORG: none

TITLE: Metal forming by explosion /4

SOURCE: Ukraine. Ministerstvo vyshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya.
Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya (Technology of machinery manufacture) no. 1, Kiev,
Izd-vo Tekhnika, 1966, 97-105

TOPIC TAGS: metal forming, metal pressing, explosive forming, explosive

ABSTRACT: This paper is a review of metal forming techniques employing explosives. The properties and action of two types of explosives are discussed, viz.: fast-acting explosives (dynamite, TNT, tetryl, etc.) and slow-acting explosives (gunpowder). A graph of the explosion pressure as a function of the time for both types of explosives is presented (see Fig. 1). The graph was constructed on the basis of the equations reported in "Obrabotka metallov energiyey vzryva, Institut tekhnicheskoy informatsii, Kiyev, 1963." A number of applications of explosive mixtures to metal forming reported in Soviet and in foreign literature are discussed. It is concluded that (provided necessary safety precautions are observed) metal forming by explosions presents certain advantages, e.g., economy, accuracy of detail, and high pressure,

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ACC NR: AT6025834

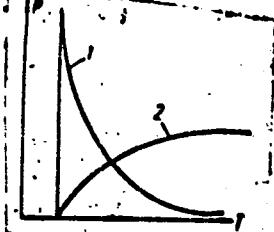


Fig. 1. Explosion pressure
as a function of the time:
1 - fast-acting explosives;
2 - slow-acting explosives.

as compared with other metal forming techniques. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 6 graphs, and 4 equations.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 not

247/00 (1160, 1136, 1149)

AUTHORS:

Venetshev, Yu.N., Bondarenko, V.S., Zhdanov, G.S.,
Chkalova, V.V. and Stember, N.G.

TITLE: Anomalous changes in the lattice parameters, the
dielectric and piezoelectric properties of $(Ba, Pb)TiO_3$
solid solutions

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1961, Vol.6, No.3, pp.375-380

TEXT: Samples were prepared from chemically pure titanium dioxide and barium and lead carbonates. X-ray investigations showed that solid solutions of $(Ba, Pb)TiO_3$ had a tetragonal-distorted cell of the perovskite type. Results of precision measurements on the parameter of the cell are given in Fig.1, where changes in lattice parameters are plotted against weight % $PbTiO_3$. The curves are not continuous and there are sharp changes at 5.5, 9.2, 11.2 and 13.5% $PbTiO_3$. Fig.1a shows the periods of the crystal lattice and there are sharp changes on the curves correspond to the % $PbTiO_3$. The values of ϵ against temperature ($^{\circ}C$) are shown in Fig.2 (the values of ϵ for barium anomalies are also

22791

Anomalous changes ...

S/070/61/006/003/002/009
E021/E435

laboratory assistant B.G.Nikolov, Technician I.I.Moreva, Engineer V.A.Ulitin and Laboratory assistant G.V.Bazhanova for their assistance. There are 5 figures and 9 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English language publications read as follows: H.D.Megaw, Proc., Phys.Soc., 58, 153, 1946; G.Shirane, F.Jona, R.Pepinsky, Proc.IRE, 43, 12, 1738, 1955; B.Joffe, R.S.Roth, S.Marzullo, J.Res.Nat.Bur. Standards, 55, 5, 239-254, 1955.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova
(Institute of Physics and Chemistry imeni L.Ya.Karpov)

SUBMITTED: August 24, 1960

Card 3/X3

VENEVTSEV, Yu. N.; ZHDANOV, G. S.; ROGINSKAYA, Yu. Ye.; FEDULOV, S. A.;
IVANOVA, V. V.; CHKALOVA, V. V.; VISKOV, A. S.; KAPYSHEV, A. G.
BONDARENKO, V. S.; LADYZHINSKIY, P. B.

Some solid solutions on the basis of the ferroelectric-
antiferromagnetic BiFeO_3 . Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 28 no. 4:
683-690 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

CHKANIKOV, D.I., aspirant

Herbicidal characteristics of trichloroacetates. Izv. TSKhA no.5:
113-122 '59. (MIEA 13:3)
(Chloroacetic acids) (Weed control)

CHFANIKOV, D.I., Cand Agric Sci -- (ciss) "The Use of cer-
tain derivatives of aliphatic, chlorine-containing carboxylic
acids and dichloralurea for destroying weeds in sugar beet
seedlings," Moscow, 1960, 21 pp (All-Union Science Institute of Fertilizers and ^{AGRO}
Soil Science) (RL, 34-50, 123)

CHIKANIKOV, D.I., kand.sci'sekhoxysystvennykh nauk, KAPTSYNEK', Yu.M.

Herbicidal action of aliphatic chlorinated carboxylic acids. Izv.
TStKhA no.6:80-92 '60.
(Acids, Fatty) (Herbicides) (MIRA 13:12)

AGRANENKO, V.A., kand.med.nauk; SKACHILLOVA, N.N., kand.med.nauk;
CHKANIKOVA, Ye.V., kand.med.nauk

Hemodialysis operation ("artificial kidney") in acute renal insufficiency appearing after the intake of sulfanilamides.
Terap.arkh. 34 no.3:115-119 '62.

(MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz pochechnogo tsentra (zav. - kand.med.nauk V.A. Agranenko)
TSentral'nogo instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir.
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov [deceased]).
(SULFANILAMIDES—TOXICOLOGY) (RENAL INSUFFICIENCY)
(KIDNEYS, ARTIFICIAL)

KRUL', S.V.; CHKANNIKOV, A.N.

Fibrous osteodystrophy of the maxilla. Vest. otorin. no. 4:99-
100 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz otdelemiya ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. S.V. Krul') Yakutskoy
respublikanskoy bol'nitsy.
(JAWS—DISEASES) (OSTEITIS FIBROSA)

CHKAREULI, Ye. I. (Docent)

"Biological Activity of Radiactive Isotopes." Zarya Vostoka, Tbilisi, 18 Mar 56,

Sum 1029 16 Aug 56

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Effects of Physical
Factors. Ionizing Radiation.

T-11

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 13, 1956, 34686

Author : Chikarculi, Ye.I., Kyandaryan, K.A., Papoyan, S.A.
Inst :
Title : The Dynamics of Radioactive Methionine Incorporation into

Organ and Tissue Proteins of Rats Irradiated with Various
X-ray Dosages.

Orig Pub : Tr. i-y zakavkazsk. konferentsii po med. radiol. Tbilisi,
Gruzmediz, 1956, 104-110

Abstract : Rats were subjected to irradiation of 200-800 r magnitude.
An hour later they received subcutaneous injections of me-
thionine (I) marked S35. One to 24 hours after administra-
tion its contents were determined in damp tissues and dry
proteins. On the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 6th days after irradia-
tion I injections were given again and I activity determi-
ned.

Card 1/3

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USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Effects of Physical
Factors. Ionizing Radiation.

T-11

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 10, 1953, 34636

In all cases the degree of incorporation was expressed by relative activity (RA), i.e., by percentage relationship of I activity in 1 gr of tissue to administered dose activity per 1 gr of the animal's weight. For kidneys, this figure exceeded control indicators after 3 and 6 hours. It fell below controls on the 24th hour after application. On the 3rd and 5th days, kidney RA in irradiated animals was lower than control figures. During the first 6 hours of the 3rd and 5th days, a general tendency to decreased I incorporation into its proteins was observed in the liver (up to 3.3 percent as compared to 38 percent in controls at a 600 r dose), which was reversed into a tendency to increased I incorporation on the 24th hour (an increase by almost 2 times at a 600 r dose). Incorporation proceeded slower than in controls on the 5th and 6th days after

Card 2/3

L 47316-65

207-2/RW/3/389/1

Pravda/Kremlin/1/1/71

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Such an option is not little Kibernetiki. Elementary, but

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ACCESSION NR: AT5007876

device takes its reading from the screen of the dial. If each element is connected to some register, which is not connected with other elements, there will be no separate signal for each variation in the input voltage. The power converters can be significantly simplified by using "fiber optic" cables. A part of the system can be simplified using fiber optics; however, it is not clear whether this is better than the original design (resistorless). The author has also tested the converter with fiber optics and found that the former is preferable. It is recommended to use fiber optics.

Author's signature:

SUBMITTED: O7M164

ENCL: 00

SUP: 00

NO REF BOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card: 2/2 m/s

47-15-65		KED-2/EWT(d)/EWP(1)	Pg-4/Aq-4	JP(c)	BB/MG/CS
ACCESSION NR: AT5007877			S/0000/64/000/000/0045/0056		
AUTHOR: Chkheidze, M. V.; Machavariani, G. A.; Manukyan, Yu. S. Shekraladze, V. I.					
TITLE: Analog to digital converters			38 b+1		
SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institut kibernetiki. Elementy kiberneticheskikh sistem (Elements of cybernetic systems). Tiflis, Izd-v Metsnierba, 1964, 45-56					
TOPIC TAGS: analog to digital converter, computer component, code converter					
<p>ABSTRACT: This article describes a device for converting voltages into a proportional number of pulses. This is a simple transistorized converter. It includes a selection of temperature compensation circuits and transistors. The maximum voltage range is 0-100 millivolts. The output voltage is determined by a voltage provided by certain storage elements. A circuit is given in combination with a "filler" pulse generator is given in fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The use of a "plug-in" circuit in this type of converter makes it possible to eliminate the risk of overloading the collectors of transistors.</p>					
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ACCESSION NR: AT5007877

quartz resonator is used as an ordinary high Q oscillator. The frequency is varied by varying the temperature of the oscillator. The frequency is varied from the resonance frequency of the oscillator by applying a modulating pulse generated by

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Correspondence

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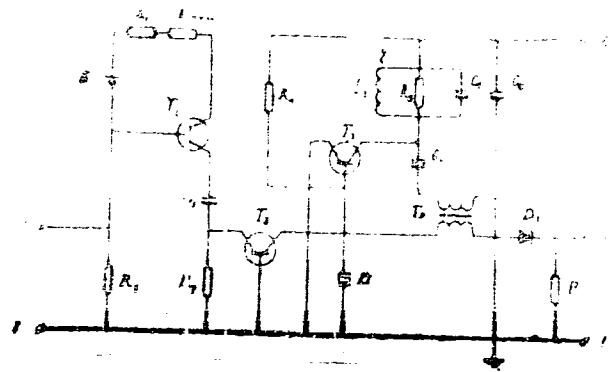


Fig. 1

Cont.

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L 47302-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5607879

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1960, Tbilisi, Georgia

Title: A counter system with a Gray code output.

Source: Soviet Technical Documentation Center, Tbilisi, Tbilisi, Georgia.

Date: 1960

ABSTRACT: The article discusses a method for the construction

of a counter system with a Gray code output. In order to eliminate errors due to ambiguous readings without stopping during read-out, Gray code counters are widely used. The counting input of each flip-flop is a counter word supplied from a modulator circuit, one input of which is connected to the main counter register.

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however, this writer is no more reliable with regard to

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47-314-65 SED-2/DMT(d)/DMR(1) F8-4/PK-4/P14/PQ-4 TJP(c) CG/BB/GS

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ACCESS IN NUMERIC ALPHABETIC

conversion system. The information in this section concerns the conversion of digital data into analog signals. The conversion process consists of two main stages. The first stage is the conversion of digital data into a quantity which is proportional to the number to be converted. This quantity is then converted into an analog signal. The second stage is the conversion of the analog signal into a quantity which is proportional to the number to be converted.

The conversion process is as follows. The digital data is converted into a quantity which is proportional to the number to be converted. The values of the results obtained from this are compared with the quantity being converted until they are equal. The time interval t_1 from the beginning of the count until the quantities become equal is taken as the equivalent of the number to be converted and is used for pulse width modulation of a source of stabilized direct voltage or current.

$$\left(t_1 = \frac{N}{f} \right)$$

The time interval t_2 from the moment of equalization to the end of the conversion cycle is converted into a signal proportional to the counterpart of the number to be converted.

$$t_2 = \frac{\overline{N+1}}{f}$$

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L 47311-65

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CONT.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000308920011-7"

ACCESSION NO: A15007884

S/0000/64/000/1

AUTHOR: Chkheidze, M.V., Minukyan, G. S.

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institut Kibernetiki. Biennal'nyi kiberneticheskiy

TOPIC/TITLE: Programmable digital automatic control system, I

ABSTRACT: The programmable digital automatic control system is implemented on the basis of the VMEbus. It is designed for the control of industrial objects. The system consists of a central computer unit, a monitor, a keyboard, a printer, and a number of peripheral units. The system is used for the control of various industrial processes, such as chemical, petrochemical, and pharmaceutical industries. The system is also applicable to automated systems for power generation, water supply, and waste disposal.

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L 47310-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007884

to numbers shorter than 10 digits. In this method the two numbers to be compared are first converted to numbers. Pulses are added simultaneously to two counters which are then compared to determine the sign.

After the first counter has been filled, the number of pulses is counted before the second counter was full. The sign is determined by the first counter to be filled and the last, which is accomplished using a circuit with "AND" gates. It is also possible to perform additional operations (e.g., addition) on the numbers after they have been converted to numbers.

This method is particularly useful for digital computers.

It is also useful for the design of digital control systems, and makes it possible to design precision digital comparators using ordinary engineering methods. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 00

Card 2/2 ^{mb}

REFERENCE NR: AT5007685

S/0000/61,000/000/G141/0153

12
B+1

AUTHOR: Namukyan, Yu. S.; Gerasimov, N. V.; Karapetyan, G. A.

TITLE: On the problem of place-by-place comparison in Gray code, beginning with the least significant digital places

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institute kibernetiki. Elementy kiberneticheskikh sistem (Elements of cybernetic systems). Tiflis, Izd-vo Metsniyereba, 1964, 141-153

TOPIC TAGS: Gray code, comparators, digital servosystem, code conversion, algorithm

ABSTRACT: An algorithm is formulated for logical comparison of two numbers directly in Gray code without the preliminary operation of Gray-to-binary code conversion, which is desirable in many digital automatic regulation and control systems. Logic circuits of units for place-by-place comparison of serial gray codes transmitted beginning with the least significant digits are examined. The possibility of performing this type of comparison using one trigger with separate inputs is considered. It is demonstrated that comparison beginning with the least significant digital places is the most effective method in information converters with feedback, digital servosystems, etc. Three proposed circuits, whose block diagrams

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AT5007885				
appear in the article, can also be used to compare static (parallel) Gray codes if they have units for sequential scanning of parallel codes at their inputs. A fourth proposed circuit diagrammed in the article is for a "universal" comparison unit capable of operating in both binary and binary codes. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.				
ASSOCIATION: none				
SUBMITTED: 07Jul84		ENCL: 00		SUB CODE: DP
NO REF Sov: 003		OTHER: 001		
<i>1m Card 272</i>				

KVALIASHVILI, A.A.; CHKAREULLI, Ye.I.; GEORGADZE, G.Ye.; ABAKELIYA, TS.I.

Effect of hibernation on radiation sickness in the Transcaucasian hamster. Soob. AN Grus.SSR 20 no.5:601-607 My '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. AN GrusSSR, Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy khirurgii i genetologii, Tbilisi. Predstavлено академиком K.D.Bristavi.
(HIBERNATION) (HAMSTERS) (RADIATION SICKNESS)

OKHIBERIAN, G.F.

Some problems of tomato cultivation practices. Zem. i N Gruz.
SSR 28 no.5:575-584 May '62. (MIRA 18:5)

I. Institut zemledeliya iN GruzSSR. Submitted June 20, 1961.

CHKHABERIDZE, Sh.K.

Study of the characteristics of tomatoes planted in an open field.
Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 29 no.2:185-190 Ag '62.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut zemledeliya Gruzinskoy SSR. Submitted July 17, 1961.

CHKHABERIDZE, G.L.

Cultivation of tomatoes by hybrid seeds. Sov. Agro. Nauk. 32 no.3:
641-648 D 1963. (KGA 17:11)

CHKHAIDZE, D. KH., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Determination of the economic value of selected tea on the basis of young plants." Tbilisi, 1958. 22 pp (Min of Agriculture USSR, Georgian Order of Labor Red Banner Agri Inst) (KL, 18-58, 101)

- 85 -

CHKHAIIDZE , G.I

USSR/Pharmacology. Pharmacognosy. Toxicology - Local Anaesthetics. T-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71724 K.

Author : Chkhaidze

Inst :

Title : Spinal Anaesthesia

Orig Pub : Tbilisi, Gruzmedgis, 1955

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 45 -

CHKHAIDZE, G.I.

USSR/General Division - Problems of Teaching.

A-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 10 April 1957, 25809

Author : Chkhaidze

Inst : Batumi State Teachers Institute

Title : Procedures in Studying Amphibia in Secondary School

Orig Pub : Tr. Batumsk. gos. ped. in-ta, 1956, 5, 143-160

Abst : The study of amphibia is illustrated with the example of the frog. The first lesson involves the study of the outer structure and skeleton of the frog in relation to conditions of life in water and on land (live as well as recently killed animals should be used). The second and third lessons deal with the internal structure of the frog. The fourth lesson deals with the main representatives of the amphibia class, while the fifth treats the problem of the origin of amphibia.

Card 1/1

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Tumor of Man.

U.

Abs Jour : Ref Thur - Biol., № 21, 1953, 98291

Author : Chkhaidze, G.I.

Inst : Tbilisi Medical Institute.

Title : Two Cases of Osteoma of Accessory Cavities.

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Tbilissk, med. in-t, 1957, 1, 183-192

Abstract : 2 cases of osteomas in males 27 and 36 years of age, which originated in ethmoid labyrinthis, are described. Exophthalmus was noted. There were no disorders of vision or disturbances of cranial nerves. The tumors were removed. Data of histological examination is not cited. --
A.I. Ashkenazi

Card 1/1

- 45 -

CHKHAIDZE, G. I., CAND AGR SCI, "ON THE PROBLEM OF ESTABLISHING PERIODS OF HEAVY PRUNING AND FORMS FOR PRUNING TEA SHRUBS." TBILISI, PUBLISHING HOUSE OF GEORGIAN AGR INST, 1961. (MIN OF AGR GSSR, GEORGIAN ORDER OF LABOR RED BANNER AGR INST). (KL, 3-61, 227).

350

CHIKHAIDZE, G. K.

"The Milk Productivity of Mares in the Kouniss Economy of the Moscow Area." Cand Agr Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev, Moscow, 1955.(K.L, No 13, Mar 55)

SC: Sum No. 670, 29 Sep 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at Higher Educational Institutions (15)

CHKHAIDZE, I. I.

Chkhaidze, I. I.: "Geographical testing and the future prospects of citrus tree development in the foothills of Mingrelia and Imeretia", Byulleten' Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. in-ta chaya i subtrop. kul'tur, 1948, No. 3, p. 17-37.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 10, 1949).

CHUMAKOV, I. I.

Pl'tura chaja v Zakharch'e [Tea culture in Transcarpathia]. Nauchno-popular'naya seriya.
Moskva, Iz . AN SSSR, 1953. 56 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Vol. 6 No 10 January 1954

ANIKINA, M.Kh.; GOGITIDZE, O.N.; ZHURAVLEVA, M.S.; KOZLOV, A.A.;
KOTLYAREVSKIY, D.M.; MANDZHADZE, Z.Sh.; MESTVIRISHVILI, A.N.;
NYAGU, D.; OKONOV, E.O.; PETROV, N.I.; ROZANOVA, A.M.;
RUSAKOV, V.A.; TAKHTAMYSHEV, G.G.; CHKHAIIDZE, L.V.; U TSZUN-FAN'
[Wu Tsung-fan]; TSERELOV, A.A.

Observation of $K^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^- + \pi^0$ decays. Zhur. eksp. i
teor. fiz. 45 no.3:469-473 S -163. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy i Institut
fiziki AN Gruzinskoy SSR.
(Photography, Particle track) (Mesons)

CHKHAIDZE, L., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; CHITAVA, Z.; ORLOV, Yu., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MANUKOV, R.; ZAKOMORNYY, G., mekhanik

If it's manufactured in the Soviet Union it is of a superb quality.
Radio no.2:34-35 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Gruzinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Chkhaidze).
2. Starshiy inzh. Vychislitel'nogo tsentra AN Gruzinskoy SSR (for Chitava).
3. Institut kibernetiki AN Gruzinskoy SSR (for Orlov).
4. Starshiy tekhnik Vychislitel'nogo tsentra AN Gruzinskoy SSR (for Manukov).
5. Institut elektroniki AN Gruzinskoy SSR (for Zakomornyy).

ACCESSION NR: AP4012523

S/0056/64/046/001/0059/0066

AUTHORS: Anikina, M. Kh.; Zhuravleva, M. S.; Kotlyarevskiy, D. M.; Mandzhavidze, Z. Sh; Mestvirishvili, A. N.; Nyagu, D. V.; Okonov, E. O.; Petrov, N. I.; Rusakov, V. A.; Takhtamy*shev, G. G.; Chkhaidze, L. V.; Wu, Tsung-fan

TITLE: Estimate of the relative possibility of the $K_2^0 \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiz., v. 46, no. 1, 1964, 59-66

TOPIC TAGS: K_2^0 decay, Dalitz pair, neutral kaon decay, CP invariance, selection rules, V^0 event, ionization selection rule

ABSTRACT: Continuing an earlier investigation (D. V. Nyagu, E. O. Okonov, N. I. Petrov, A. M. Rozanova, and V. A. Rusakov, ZhETF v. 40, 1618, 1961), the authors registered the $K_2^0 \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay by the Dalitz pairs observed in a one-meter cloud chamber placed in a beam of neutral particles from a proton synchrotron, using an experimental

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012523

setup described earlier (ZhETF v. 45, 469, 1963). Applying more stringent selection rules, they found the ratio of the probability of the $K_2^0 \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay to the probability of all K_2^0 meson decays to be (0.24 ± 0.08) . "We thank the proton synchrotron crew, whose precise work enabled us to set up the project. We are deeply grateful to B. M. Pontecorvo who called attention to the possibility of investigating $K_2^0 \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay by means of Dalitz pairs and for numerous discussions. We are grateful to E. L. Andronikashvili, V. I. Vekslér, and V. P. Dzhelepov for collaboration, and also to the group of laboratory assistants and particularly student Yu. Lukstyn'sh of Riga University for participating in the measurements." Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 formula, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinenny'y institut yaderny'kh issledovaniy
(Joint Institute of Nuclear Research); Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4012523

(Physics Institute, AN GruzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Jul63 DATE ACQ: 26Feb64 ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: PH NO REF Sov: 004 OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

ANIKINA, M.; VARDENGA, G.; ZHURAVLEVA, M.; KOTLYAREVSKIY, D.; NYAGU, D.;
OKONOV, E.; TAKHTAMYSHEV, G.; U TSZUM-FAN' [Wu Tsung-fan];
CHKHAIDZE, L.

Determining the relative probabilities of $K_2^0 \rightarrow 3\pi^-$ decay.
IAd. fiz. 2 no. 5:853-858 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Ob'yedinennyy institut Yadernykh issledovaniy.

L 13551-66 EWT(m)/T/EWA(m)-2

ACC NR: AP6001154

SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/65/002/003/0471/0484

AUTHOR: Anikina, M.; Vardenga, G.; Zhuravleva, M.; Kotlyarevskiy, D.; Lukstjin'sh, Yu.; Mestvirishvili, A.; Nyagu, D.; Okonov, E.; Wu, Tsung-fang; Chkhaidze, L.; Takhtamyshev, G.

ORG: Joint Institute of Nuclear Research (Ob'yedinennyj institut yadernykh issledovanij); Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences, Gruzinskaya SSR (Institut fiziki Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR)

TITLE: Investigation of K_2^0 -meson decays 1944-75

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 3, 1965, 471-484

TOPIC TAGS: K meson, meson interaction, lepton, radioactive decay, selection rule, pion

ABSTRACT: The authors presented at the 12th International Conference on High Energy Physics, Dubna, 1964, preliminary results of analyses of 683 K_2^0 -mesons detected in a Wilson chamber. In the present article, the authors present a more complete analysis using a larger statistical material (1082 K_2^0 -mesons). The following probabilities were obtained for leptonic decays of the K_2^0 -meson and for the decay $K_2^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^- + \pi^0$ (with respect to all K_2^0 -decays into charged particles): $\Gamma_2^0 (+ - 0) / \Gamma_2^0$

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ACC NR: AP6001154

11

(charged) = 0.194 ± 0.024 and $\Gamma_2(K\pi_3) + \Gamma_2(K\mu_3) / \Gamma_2(\text{charged}) = 0.806 \pm 0.090$. The data on leptonic decays exclude the S-type interaction and are in good agreement with the V-type interaction and the predictions based on the $|\Delta T| = 1/2$ selection rule. The energy spectrum of π^0 -mesons in the $K^0 \rightarrow \pi^- + \pi^+ + \gamma$ decay differs significantly from the phase curve $\phi(T_0)$. The value $\kappa = -8.2^{-1.3}_{-0.9}$ was obtained for the coefficient κ in the linear approximation $dW(T_0)/d\phi(T_0) = 1 + \kappa T_0/M_{K^0}$, which is also in good agreement with the $|\Delta T| = 1/2$ selection rule. Assuming the existence of a δ -dipion resonance, the following values are obtained for its mass and width: $M_\delta = (350 \pm 10)$ MeV and $\Gamma_\delta = (75 \pm 15)$ MeV. In conclusion, the authors consider it their pleasant duty to thank B. M. Pontecorvo [Pontekorvo] for fruitful discussions and constant interest in the work; V. I. Veksler, I. V. Chuvilo and the entire staff of the proton-synchrotron, who assured the execution of the experiment; and E. L. Andronikashvili, V. P. Dzhelepov, and Z. Sh. Mandzhavidze for assistance in the work. Authors also extend their thanks to the group of laboratory technicians and mechanics consisting of N. I. Grafov, L. Goncharov, P. Zhabin, I. Lyubimov, D. Sverdin, V. Smirnov, V. Stepanov, L. Filatov, and L. Filippov, and the students O. Dumbravts and V. Novikov for performing the calculations. Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 4 tables, and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 167 SUBM DATE: 30Mar65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 021

Cord

2/8

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - (Normal and Pathological).
Neuro-Muscular Physiology.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 4, 1959, 17877

Author : Chkhaidze, L.V.

Inst :

Title : The Changes of Coordination Structure of Human Walking
under High Altitude Conditions.

Orig Pub : Biofizika, 1957, 2, No 5, 642-648

Abstract : Basing himself on the materials of normal human walking,
the author conducted a comparative cyclogrammetric study
of walking under high altitude conditions, at altitudes
of 1750 and 3660 m above sea level, according to horizontal
walking as well as climbing and descending slopes of
15 and 30° to the horizontal. The test subjects were two
trained climbers and one beginner. At the altitude of
3660 m (atmospheric pressure 494 mm) the influence of
acute fatigue from running with a back load was

Card 1/2

CHKHADZE, L.V.

Classifying the dynamic components of coordinating structures in
human locomotion [with summary in English]. Biofizika 3 no.5:582-590 '58

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(MOVEMENTS,

classif. of dynamic components of coordinating
structures of human locomotor activities (Eng))

CHKHAI'DZE, L.V.

Basic problems in studying human voluntary movements from the
biophysical viewpoint. Biofizika 5 no.1:99-102 '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

1. Gruzinskiy institut fizicheskoy kul'tury, Tbilisi.
(MOVEMENT physiol.)

CHKHAIDZE, L.V.

Relationship between muscular tension and the resulting movements
of human extremities. Biofizika 6 no.3:63-69 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

l. Gruzinskiy gosudarstvennyy institut fizicheskoy kul'tury,
Tbilisi.

(MOVEMENT (PHYSIOLOGY)) (EXTREMITIES, LOWER)
(MUSCLES)

S/865/62/001/000/032/035
E028/E485

AUTHOR: Chkhaidze, L.V.

TITLE: The coordination of human voluntary movements in an altered gravitational field

SOURCE: Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii. v.1. Ed. by N.M.Sisakyan. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 438-450

TEXT: The author has studied the effect of increased gravitational fields upon a recently acquired motor ability. Volunteers were trained to exert paired thumb pressures in such a way that the first pressure of each pair was twice the force of the second. The ratio F of the difference between the pressures and the magnitude of the second pressure was used as a criterion of performance. Training was carried out first under visual instrumental control until a value of F of 0.6 was attained, after which the subject had to carry out further practice under control of his own proprioceptive mechanisms until a stable performance level of 0.85 to 0.90 was attained. The performance was then recorded by means of a tensiometer immediately before and during exposure to an acceleration of 3g and 7g and to an

Card 1/2

The coordination of human ...

S/865/62/001/000/032/033
E028/E485

acceleration increasing gradually up to 7 g; 24 experiments were carried out on 4 volunteers. A mean initial value of F of 0.83 was recorded; during exposure to 5 g this fell to 0.63 and to 0.57 on exposure to 7 g. The absolute value of the first pressure was not greatly affected by acceleration and the fall in F was due to a rise in the second pressure. The results show that in an increased gravitational field subjective assessment of force is impaired. When the duration of the task was increased, however, the value of F rose again, the extent of the return to normal depending upon the state of training and other characteristics of the experimental subject. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000308920011-7

CHIKHAIDZE, L.V.

General principles of the special physical training of an
astronaut. Probl.kosm.biol. 2:74-79 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(SPACE FLIGHT TRAINING)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000308920011-7"

27.2500

S/217/62/007/001/001/001
1020/I215**AUTHOR:** Chkhaidze, L. V.**TITLE:** Coordination of the motor habits of a human being in an increased gravitational field as method for examination of voluntary movement control**PERIODICAL:** Biofizika, v. 7, no. 1, 1962, 80-85

TEXT: This is a continuation of a previous report. A differentiation between two pressures, the second being approximately one half of the first, was elaborated under normal conditions. (coefficient $F = 1.0$ when exactly one half was obtained. The actually obtained result $F = 0.80$). This was examined in an increased gravitational field of 3 g and 7 g and also during a rise in the gravitational field from 0 to 7 g. Each experiment lasted 2 min. Results in the increased gravitational field (up to 3 g) were: $F = 0.63; 0.53; 0.68; 0.72$ measured during the experiment. For a gravitational field of 7 g the results were: $F = 0.57; 0.41; 0.59; 0.66$: A rise in the gravitational field from 0 to 7 g resulted in: $F = 0.60; 0.73; 0.60; 0.52$. The coordination of voluntary movements in an increased gravitational field became disordered. The extent of disorders depends upon both the general state of the examined person and the logarithm of the increased gravitation. When the gravitation is established at a certain level, the coefficient is restored to its initial level. The restoration time depends upon the general state of the examined person, magnitude of the gravitational field and the logarithm of the time within which the experiment was performed. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

~~Card 372~~ Georgian Inst of Physical Culture

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S/582/62/000/008/012/013
D405/D301

AUTHOR: Chkhaidze, L. V. (Tbilisi)

TITLE: Coordination of voluntary movements of humans from the viewpoint of the general laws of control and control systems

SOURCE: Problemy kibernetiki. no. 8. Moscow, 1962, 309-336

TEXT: The problem of coordination of voluntary movements of humans is considered from a physiological as well as a biophysical (biomechanical) viewpoint. The paper has 4 chapters. Chapter I, examines the problems which the central nervous system has to solve in controlling voluntary movements. Chapter II describes the general control scheme of voluntary movements. Chapter III gives some (tentative) data on the driving and programming mechanisms of the central nervous system. Chapter IV deals with the adjusting (collating) mechanism of internal feedback. Conclusions: The control of voluntary movements in humans and higher animals can be con-

Card 1/3

Coordination of voluntary ...

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D405/D301

sidered only as a complex circular process which consists of at least two basic systems: the external (involving external afferentation) and the internal (involving internal afferentation). It can be assumed that the coordination of voluntary movements requiring the transformation of the muscular periphery into a controlled system, is a reflex necessitating a self-programming control mechanism. As the "driving" element of such a mechanism can be regarded the higher and middle parts of the cerebrum, whereas the lower part can be considered as the "programming" element. The spinal cord, some (very low) parts of the cerebrum, and the muscular synapses can be regarded as a servomechanism. The most important part of movement control is the internal feedback, whose receiving elements are the muscular and tendon proprioceptors - the signal "pick-ups". The signals are sent to the adjusting mechanism, which is apparently located in the cerebellum. A complex interaction between this mechanism, the driving element and the motor memory, produces the corrections necessary for further control of adjusted movements. From indirect data it was found that

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Coordination of voluntary ...

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D405/D301

the mean frequency of introducing such corrections varies from 8 - 16 cycles for automated habits. There are 9 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: May 24, 1960

Card 3/3

CHKHAIDZE, L.V.

Significance of dynamic components in the central regulation of
the coordinating structure of locomotor acts in man. Biofizika
7 no.4:460-467 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Gruzinskiy institut fizicheskoy kul'tury, Tbilisi.
(MOVEMENT (PHYSIOLOGY)) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

ACCESSION NR: AP4022485

8/0217/64/009/002/0233/0236

AUTHOR: Chkhaidze, L. V.

TITLE: Coordinating structure of human ballistic movements and problems of central control

SOURCE: Biofizika, v. 9, no. 2, 1964, 233-236

TOPIC TAGS: human ballistic movement, ballistic movement coordinating structure, extremity kinematic chain, muscle antagonist excitation, central nervous system control

ABSTRACT: The article represents a literature survey of ballistic movements in human extremities. A ballistic movement consists of three phases: swing, blow, and post-blow braking of the kinematic chain in the extremity performing the movement. An important biomechanical feature of the extremity kinematic chain is that it becomes a rigid lever the moment it touches the object of the blow in order to transmit the highest amount of kinetic energy built up during the swing phase. This is accomplished by the antagonist muscles contracting at the proper time leading to an abrupt braking of the entire kinematic chain. The latter action interacting with the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4022485

inertia of forward movement produced by the swing accomplishes the necessary rigidity. The program for exciting muscle antagonists at the proper time appears to be developed autonomously by the lower centers of the central nervous system. The program for a ballistic movement performed for the first time is crude and becomes more refined with repeated performances to produce the most effective biomechanical movement. Some sources indicate that the basic phase of ballistic movements is determined by the higher centers of the central nervous system and only correctional signals are determined by the lower centers. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gruzinskiy institut fizicheskoy kul'tury*, Tbilisi
(Georgian Physical Culture Institute)

SUBMITTED: 27Sep62 DATE ACQ: 13Apr64 ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: LS NR REF Sov: 009 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

CHKHAILOV, N.V.

Affect of changes in the gravitational field on the coordination
of voluntary movements of man. Scob. AN Cruz. Ser 28 no. 56593-
600 My '62.
(MIRA 18:5)

2. Gruzinskiy institut fizicheskoy kul'tury, Tbilisi. Submitted
September 4, 1961.

KOTLYAREVSKIY, D.M.; MESTVIRISHVILI, A.N.; BYAGU, D.; OKONOV, E.O.;
PETROV, N.I.; RUSAKOV, V.A.; CHKHAIASHVILI, I.V.; U TSZHU-FAN'
[Wu Tsung-fan]

Energy spectra and angular correlations of particles in
 $K^0 \rightarrow \pi^\pm + e^\mp + \nu$ decays. IAd. fiz. 1 no.6:1035-1044
Je '65.) (MIRA 18:6)

1. Ob'yedinenyyi institut yadernykh issledovaniy i Institut
fiziki AN Gruzinskoy SSR.

L 3880-66 EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 DD/RD

AM5023893

BOOK EXPLOITATION

UR/

612.76:613.693

Chkhaidze, Levan Vladimirovich

Coordination of man's arbitrary movements in space flight conditions (Koordinatsiya proizvol'nykh dvizhenii cheloveka v usloviyakh kosmicheskogo poleta) Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka", 1965. 109 p. illus., biblio., tables. 2,500 copies printed. (At head of title: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR)

TOPIC TAGS: manned space flight, gravitation field, space physiology, space simulation, astronaut human engineering, astronaut training

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The author presents the problems encountered in movement coordination of man in a changed gravitational field, such as will be experienced in space flights. Simulation of inertial forces occurring in accelerations, as well as flights of manned artificial earth satellites, made it possible to establish the experimental conditions for solving these problems. The author believes that voluntary movements in man and higher animals may be regarded as a process consisting of two cycles: external, based on external afferentation, and internal - based on internal afferentation. Coordination of

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L 3880-66

AM5023893

human voluntary movements is impaired when the gravitational field increases. The limits of the impairment depend on the state and training of the individual in this field. However, due to the properties of the central nervous system, reinforced by proper advance training, the coordination will return to a specific norm. The human being's capacity to restore movement coordination by systematically performing a skill under overload conditions can form the future basis for the cosmonaut's physical training. The problem of movement coordination in a gravitational field which increases over a very long period of time requires further study.

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Chapter II

Coordination of Voluntary Movements of Man in an
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Chapter III

Coordination of the Voluntary Movements of Man in
a zero Gravitational Field (Weightlessness)

94

Chapter IV

Principles of Special Physical Training for Man to
Maintain Voluntary Movement Coordination in a
Changed Gravitational Field

102

References for Chapters II, III, IV

112

SUB CODE: PH, SV

SUBMITTED: 07Jan65

NO REF SOY: 018

OTHER: 019

6VK
Card 3/3

ANIKIMA, M.; VARDNGA, G.; ZHURAVLEVA, M.; KOTLYAROVSKIY, I.; LUKSTINISH,
V.; MESTVIRISHVILI, A.; NYAGU, D.; OKONOV, E.; TAKHTAMYSHEV, G.;
W TSUNG-FAN [Wu Tsung-fan]; CHKHALIDZE, L.

K_2^0 -meson decay. IAd. fiz. 2 no.3:471-484 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Ob"yedinennyj institut yadernykh issledovaniy i Institut
fiziki AN GruzSSR.

CHKHAIIDZE, O.V. (Tbilisi, ul. Petriashvili, d.16)

Surgical therapy of pulmonary fibroma. Vest. khir. 74 no.5:84
Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. prof. M.K.Chachava)
Tbilisskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LUNGS, neoplasms,
fibroma, surg.)
(FIBROMA,
lungs, surg.)

CHKHAIDZE, O. V., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "On the Problem of the
Direct and ^{immediate} ~~proximate~~ Complications of Surgical Treatment of ~~ulcer~~
Ulcer" Tbilisi, Gruzmedgiz, 1957. 22 pp (Tbilisi State Medical
Inst), 200 copies (KL, 47-57, 91)

71

~~CHKHADZE, O.V.; DAMENIYA, L.Ye.~~

Injuries of the excretory hepatic and pancreatic ducts during
surgical treatment of duodenal ulcer. *Khirurgia* Supplement:34
'57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. M.K.Chachava)
Tbilisskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof.
I.T.Menteshashvili)
(BILE DUCTS--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
(DUODENUM--SURGERY)

CHKHADIDZE, R. T.

"Wild Growing Fruits of the Dogwood in Georgia and Problems Involved in Their Industrial Utilization." Cand Tech Sci, Georgian Agricultural Inst, 30 Nov 54. (ZV, 16 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No.521, 2 Jun 55

CHKHAIDZE, R.T.

Wider use of cornelian cherry (*Cornus mas*.L) in the canning industry.
Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.5:28-29 My '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Gruzinskiy institut subtropicheskogo khozyaystva.
(Georgia--Dogwood)

СИКНАДЗЕ, Sh.M.

797. Пападашвили Вахагн Георгиевич. Исследование промышленности материнской гидротехники Академии сельскохозяйственных наук Грузии в Закавказье. 1953, 86 с., 32 рис. (Изт. Геофизика АН ГРГ. ССР). Заг.-1954, 11.11.
798. Пападашвили Константинос Иосифович. Характеристика грунтов с точки зрения динамики атмосферных процессов. Заг.-1948, 20.3.
799. Пратагамашвили Георгий Малхасович. Применение методов изучения земельных участков для разработки гидротехнической структуры. II. 1941, 20 с. [2] Вып. А. I. 1940, 26 с. [6] Вып. А. II. 1941, 20 с. [2] Вып. А. Некоторые особенности обработки материалов для первого изучения при гидротехнической структуре, стоящих перед нами. [II, 1942, 42 с. [5] Вып. А., испр.]. Обоснование приемлемости метода первого изучения сейсмическим методом Суза—Озургети. IV, 1942, 26 с. 9 Вып. А., испр. Использование гидротехнических методов изучения грунтов для сейсмической инвентаризации. IV, 1942, 24 с. [6] Вып. А. [4] Вып. А., испр. (Изт. Геофизика и геохимия АН ГРГ. ССР). Заг.-1948, 18.1.
800. Саареване Нестор Григорьевич. Исследование определенного участка горного проявления лавы восточных отложений Абхазии. К вопросу радиоактивного изучения Абхазского вулканического района. 1955, 72 с., 19 фр. (Изт. Геофизика АН ГРГ. ССР). Заг.-1954, 6.1.
801. Соболевская Аринела Викторовна. Силонит-автомобильный гравий речной концентрации на территории Казахии (на Сузы) в зонах 1948—1951 гг. 1954, 257 с. (Изт. геофизика АН ГРГ. ССР). Заг.-1955, 23.11.
802. Ставропольцев Георгий Константинович. Выявление физических факторов на образование и структуру сейсмового извержения Западной части Гималаев. 1947, 9.12.
803. Ходзелакадзе Наталья Степановна. Исследование структуры грунта материнской зоны. 1956, Рес. Заг.-1956, 23.6.
804. Чаваев Александр Давидович. Гидроф. В.—Р. По надземной части Тбилисской склоновой станицы 1960, 61 с. Вып. 1 Вып. 1941, 21.
805. Чачуриашвили Леван Симонович. Исследование механизма формирования гравийных концентраций в зонах и районов электрического поля в земле и гравийности от первоначальной гравийной зоны—водяты (местные склоны). Заг.-1947, 111, 47 с., 18 рис.
806. Чаваев Шалва Михайлович. Структура гравийных концентраций в зоне гравийности. Заг.-1948, 26 с.
807. Чаваев Шалва Михайлович. К вопросу радиоактивного изучения Абхазского вулканического района. 1950, 19 с. (Изт. Геофизика АН ГРГ. ССР). Заг.-1950, 16.12.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

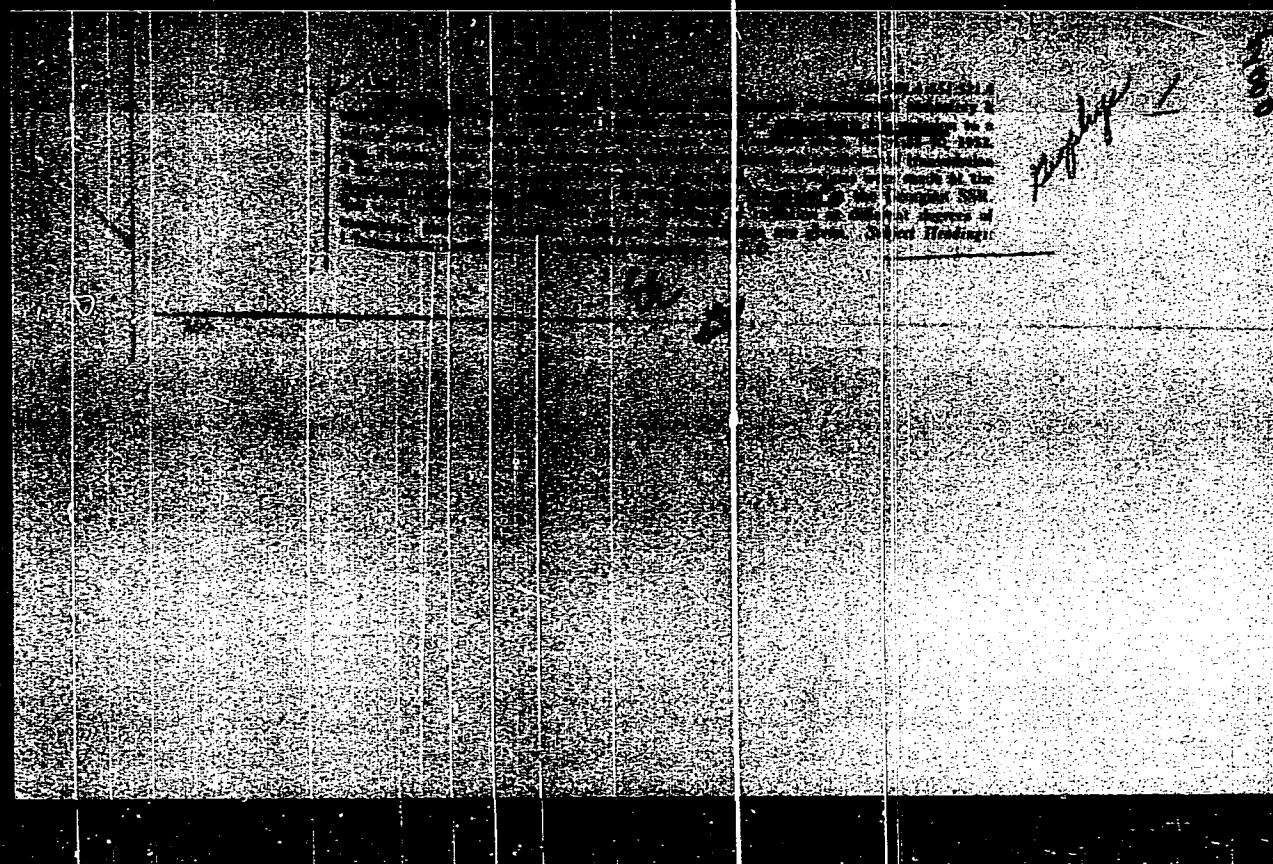
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Def. at
Tbilisi State U.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000308920011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000308920011-7

CHKHAIDZE, Sh.M.; GEORGOBIANI, N.I.

Spectrohelioscopic observations made on Mount Kanobili in 1941-1944.
Binl. Abst. astrofiz. obser. no. 15:169-260 '53. (MLRA 7:10)
(Sun)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000308920011-7"

CHKAIDZE, SH. K.

"Spectrohelioscopic Observations on Mount Aragbili 1946-1947"
Byull. Abstumansk. Astrofiz. Observ., No 10, 1954, pp 14.-272

Results of systematic registration of bright flocculi, filaments, and
prominences in α light processed in 1946-1947 are described.
(AZIAstr, No 2, 1955)

SOC Sum. 492, 12 May 55

CHKHAIDZE, Sh.M.

FISHKOVA, L.M.; CHKHAIDZE, Sh.M.

Anomalous sunrises and sunsets in August and September, 1953.
Astron.teir. no.146:18-19 F '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Abastumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya, Gora Kanobili.
(Sun--Rising and setting)

CHKHAIDZE, Sh.M.

Some features of the atmospheric pattern in the vicinity of
the Abastumani Astrophysical Observatory. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR
22 no.3:295-300 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. AN GruzSSR, Abastumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya.
Predstavleno akademikom Ye.K. Kharadze.
(Abastumani--Climate)

S/169/62/000/003/060/098
D228/D301

AUTHOR: Chkhaidze, Sh. M.

TITLE: Actinometric observations at the Abastumanskaya astro-fizicheskaya observatoriya (Abastuman Astrophysical Observatory)(Theses)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 3, 1962, 28, abstract 3B231 (V sb. Aktinometriya i atmosfern. optika, L., Gidrometeoizdat, 1961, 48)

TEXT: The characteristics of the actinometric regime at Abastuman Observatory were obtained on the basis of multi-year observations. Two maxima -- in May-June and in August -- were noted in the turbidity's annual variation. / Abstracter's note: Complete translation.7

Card 1/1

S/169/63/000/002/015/127
D263/D307

AUTHOR: Chkhaidze, Sh. M.

TITLE: Variations of the overall ozone concentration after the observations collected in Abastumani between July 1957 and June 1959

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1963, 14, abstract 2B109 (In collection: Atmosfern. ozon, N., Mosk. un-t, 1961, 61-64 (summary in Eng.))

TEXT: The maximum ozone concentration over Abastumani was noted in March-April, and the minimum in September. Some indications were obtained of the existence of a secondary maximum at the end of summer. It was attempted to find a relation between the ozone content and air temperature in the higher layers of the atmosphere. Correlation coefficients were calculated for the heights of 6-16 km for the period July-September 1957. No significant correlation was found. / Abstracter's note: Complete translation. /

Card 1/1

CHKHADZE, Sh.M.

Ozonometric observations at Abastumani. Biul. Abast. astrofiz.
obser. no.29:110-120 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Ozone) (Abastumani--Ionospheric research)

The growth of a zinc single crystal with fixed orientation.
D. M. Chigvinadze and Ya. A. Chkhaidze. *Trety Inst.*
Fiz., Akad. Nauk Gruzii, 1955, No. 1, 179-82;
Referat. Zhur., Fiz. 1955, No. 2808.—In a previous work
(C.A. 47, 11873) it was shown that the length of a Zn
single crystal, which was thoroughly oriented as regards a

test tube and which was obtained from a liquid phase by a
method developed by Ch. and Ch., depends on the diam. of
the protective tube and on the cross section of the crystal
(test tube). Single crystals of fixed orientation and length
were obtained by changing the arrangement of the furnace,
protective tube, and test tube. The construction of the app.
and the expt. are described in detail. Various cases are
described of arranging the base surface of the single crystal
obtained in relation to the location of the furnace axis and
the opening through which the test tube is extended by
fusion. The location of the base surface as regards the axis
of the test tube during formation of the nucleus is detd. by
the direction of the greatest heat transference in the various
expts.

Margolin, Kerner

Some
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①

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000308920011-7"

CHKHAIDZE, Z.K.

Characteristics of the form and course of pulmonary tuberculosis
(according to autopsic data). Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 27 no.3:369-376
S '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Tbilisskaya zheleznodorozhnaya Klinicheskaya bol'nitsa.
Predstavлено академиком ~~Ч.А.~~ Zhgenti.
(TUBERCULOSIS)

CHKHAIDZE, Z.K.

Presystolic and diastolic murmurs of a functional origin.
Trudy Inst. klin. i eksper. kard. AN Gruz. SSR 8:373-376 '63.
(MIR 17:7)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii Meditsinskogo instituta,
Tbilisi.

DOTSENKO, V.I.; CHKHARTISHVILI, G.S.

Control system using models operating in an accelerated time scale.
Trudy MEI no.59:103-114 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

ACC NR: AR6008993

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/65/000/010/A017/A018

AUTHOR: Dotsenko, V. I.; Chkhartishvili, G. S.

TITLE: Control system using a model operating in an accelerated time scheme

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat. telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn., Abs. 10A130

REF SOURCE: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, vyp. 59, 1965, 103-114

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control system, automatic control theory, logic design, model theory, model scaling

ABSTRACT: The authors analyze the logic of operation of a two-scale system in the case of a second-order object with complex-conjugate roots. The model is adjusted in such a way that its phase trajectory coincides in form with the phase trajectory of the object, but the time along the phase trajectory of the model is taken in an accelerated scale. The logical construction based on the current coordinates of the object and of the model, and also of the input signal and its anticipated value, make it possible to develop the sign of the control signal to the object. A concrete scheme of the logical control device and a functional diagram of the control system are proposed. 12 illustration. V. L. [translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13

Card 1/1 ULR

UDC: 62-506

OKLEY, L.N.; CHKHARTISHVILI, I.V.; ZHORDANIYA, I.S.; BERISHVILI, T.K.

Effect of the heating conditions of billets on the appearance of laps in pipes. Metallurg 10 no.8:29-30 Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Gruzinskiy institut metallurgii i Rustavskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

OKLEY, L.N.; SHARADZENIDZE, S.A.; CHKHEIDZE, Z.A.; TUTBERIDZE, A.I.;
CHKHARTISHVILI, I.V.

Basic factors affecting the formation of internal and external
laps in pipe. Stal' 24 no.10:910-911 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Gruzinskiy institut metallurgii i Rustavskiy metallurgicheskiy
zavod.

L 27980-66 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/EWP(v) BC

ACC NR: AP6017692

SOURCE CODE: UR/0103/65/026/012/2137/214

AUTHOR: Chkhartishvili, L. P. (Moscow)

42
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Problem of synthesis of automatic control systems with non-arbitrary structure

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 26, no. 12, 1965, 2137-2144

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control system, polynomial

ABSTRACT: Wiener's problem is analysed as applicable to automatic control systems containing any fixed portion (minimal phase, non-minimal phase, or unstable). The case is studied when noise and useful signal are applied at different points in the system. A solution to the problem is presented by a polynomial equation method. The possibility of using polynomial equation theory for the synthesis of systems with non-minimal phase or an unstable fixed portion is shown for the case when signal and noise are regular functions applied either to one or to different portions of the system. Examples are presented. The author thanks Ya. Z. Tsyplkin for assisting in the completion of this work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 36 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: 14Apr65 / ORIG REF: 011 / OTH. REF: 006
Card 1/1 CC

UDC: 62-501:519.8

ACCESSION NR: AP4015302

S/0280/64/000/001/0143/0153

AUTHOR: Chkhartishvili, L. P. (Moscow)

TITLE: Synthesizing "nonarbitrary-structure" automatic control systems on the criterion of mean-square error minimum

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 1, 1964, 143-153

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control, automatic control synthesis, nonminimum phase automatic control, unstable automatic control, transfer function

ABSTRACT: The Kolmogorov - Wiener theory permits finding the transfer function of a closed-loop automatic-control system having a stable and minimum-phase specified part; the transfer function does not contain zeros or poles in the left semiplane. The present article deals with the case of the nonminimum-phase or unstable specified part of an automatic-control system. Methods of finding the transfer function for the latter case are reviewed, and a new method based on the

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